

FORM PTO-1390
(REV. 12-2001)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5

10/069271

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/RU 99/00462

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
30 November 1999

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
24 August 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AND MHD GENERATOR
THEREFOR

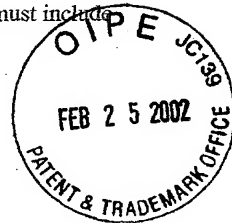
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US GRITSKEVICH, Oleg Vyacheslavovich
GRITSKEVICH, Boris Olegovich

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☐ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☐ Other items or information:



U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) <div style="font-size: 24pt; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">10/069271</div>	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
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21. ☒ The following fees are submitted:

BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)
 nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO
 and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO.....**\$1040.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to
 USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO.....**\$890.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO
 but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....**\$740.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
 but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)..... **\$710.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
 but all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)..... **\$100.00**

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

Surcharge of **\$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	17 -20=		x \$18.00	\$	
Independent claims	2 -3		x \$84.00	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$1040.00	

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above
 are reduced by 1/2. +

SUBTOTAL = **\$520.00**

Processing fee of **\$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). \$

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE = **\$520.00**

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be
 accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). **\$40.00** per property +

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED = **\$520.00**

	Amount to be refunded:	\$
	charged:	\$

CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY

a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
 overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

d. ☒ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card
 information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR
 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

ERMOLINSKY, Andrey G.
 P.O.Box. 35-94 Vladivostok,
 690035 RUSSIA

O. Gri...

SIGNATURE

GRITSKEVICH, Oleg V., GRITSKEVICH, Boris O.

NAME

REGISTRATION NUMBER _____

1/pts

METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AND MHD GENERATOR THEREFOR

Technical field

The invention relates to power engineering, namely, to producing of electric energy by means of MHD generators.

Background art

There is a known method of producing energy (WO 90/00526, 1990), in particular thermal energy, by arranging the motion of water in a predetermined direction in a closed circuit. This method uses unique properties of water stipulating a release of energy as a result of hydrogen bonds opening. Besides, a release of electric energy along with heat one is noted. However, this method does not allow producing electric energy as suitable for use. A similar method (RU 2124681, 1999) with the use not only water but any polar liquid gives justifications of the release of additional energy of said liquid, namely, at the expense of behavior of the reaction of cold nuclear fusion and cavitational processes. Also this method is not intended for producing electric energy.

There are a device and method of producing electric energy (SU 753372, 1980; US 3496781, 1967) by arranging the motion of ferromagnetic spheroids in a predetermined direction in a closed channel, when voltage produced at the expense of electromagnetic induction is collected by means of electromagnetic windings. The device which implements the method contains a hermetically sealed toroidal channel in which there is a conducting medium as ferromagnetic spheroids and electromagnetic system with windings. The said device and method as a low efficiency factor, are rather complex and have low reliability.

The nearest analogs are a device and method of producing electric energy (RU 2071163, 1996; RU 95110712, 1997) by arranging the motion of a conducting medium in a predetermined direction in a closed channel when the produced electric energy is collected by means of electromagnetic windings. Ionized gas is issued as a conducting medium. The device which implements the method, MHD-generator, contains a closed toroidal channel with a body made of non-magnetic material, inside of which there is a dielectric cover and electromagnetic system with windings. The known method and device have a low efficiency factor, are rather complex and have low reliability. Besides, the known method is not ecologically safe.

Disclosure of the invention

The purposes of the proposed engineering solutions are: efficiency upgrading, reliability and ecological safety growth as well as simplification of the MHD generator design.

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The above said purposes are achieved as follows.

In the known method for the production of electric energy by arranging the motion of a conducting medium in a predetermined direction along a closed circuit when the produced electric energy is collected by means of electromagnetic windings, a novelty is that a polar liquid is issued as a conducting medium which is ionized at least at the stage of launching and polar liquid is circulated by means of traveling magnetic field with the help of electromagnetic exciting windings, as this takes place, the motion of the medium is arranged in a hermetic channel internal walls of which have a dielectric constant higher than the polar liquid has.

The said liquid may be ionized by high-voltage discharges or with the help of a disc made of diamagnetic material rotating inside the channel with the said liquid.

The liquid motion may be stabilized with the help of a hermetic chamber filled with polar liquid, at that, the chamber has electromagnetic windings and is attached to the channel.

If water is used as said liquid, its previous activation may be carried out by adding heavy water (deuterium and tritium).

In the above-mentioned known device of the MHD-generator which contains a toroidal channel with the body made of non-magnetic material inside of which there is a dielectric cover and electromagnetic system with windings, the novelty is that the channel is made hermetically and filled with polar liquid, and the dielectric constant of the cover is higher than the same of the said liquid.

Water which may contain heavy water (deuterium and tritium) may be used as said liquid.

The MHD-generator may contain a hermetic stabilization chamber which has conjunction with the channel placed outside it in the internal area of tore. As this takes place, the chamber may be made as a cylinder, axle of which lies in the plane of the middle axle of the toroidal channel.

The MHD-generator may contain a liquid ionization device which may be made as electrodes placed inside the channel and attached to a periodic high-voltage source, or as a diamagnetic disc placed inside the channel and cinematically attached to a rotary actuator.

The electromagnetic system may contain power windings and exciting windings which may be placed inside the channel.

Ferroelectric material may be used as a cover for the channel walls.

Brief description of the figures in the drawings

The inventions are explained by the drawing where Fig.1 shows the overall view of the MHD-generator, Fig. 2 shows its lateral section.

The best example for carrying out the invention

The invention is explained by the example of Gritskevich's Dynamo.

The hydromagnetic dynamo contains hollow sealed toroidal body 1 of metal ceramics the internal surface of which is covered with layer 2 of synergistic and a cavity is filled with distilled water 3 with adding heavy water. In the channel of body 1 there are electrodes 4 made of hard-alloy material connected up to capacitor bank, as well as exciting windings 5 connected up to a power source. Inside the ring of body 1 there is assembled cylindrical stabilization chamber 6 made of metal ceramics being communication with the channel of body 1. The internal surface of chamber 6 is also covered with layer 7 of synergetic and the cavity is filled with distilled water 8 with adding heavy water. Body 1 and chamber 6 have power windings 9 and 10 on the outside.

The hydromagnetic dynamo operates as follows: partially ionized water 3 (at the expense of heavy water) is ionized additionally at the expense of high-voltage discharges by electrodes 4. Traveling magnetic field is created with the help of windings 6 which creates water motion 3 in one direction in the channel of body 1. Electromotive force develops in windings 9 at the expense of electromagnetic induction. As a result of water flow motion free electrons appear and additional energy releases at the expense of friction of water 3 on layer 2 and electrostatic breakdowns of cavitation-and-vacuum structures and the existing reaction of cold nuclear fusion. At this takes place, quantity of electric energy produced on windings 9 may be greater than energy spent on ionization and acceleration of water by electrodes 4 and windings 5. At that, the proposed device and method do not contradict the energy conservation law because excess energy (in respect to input energy) releases from water 3 and internal layer 2 which should be replaced with time. Stabilization of liquid motion 3 is created at the expense of interaction of (e) discharges in it with discharges in chamber 6. In doing so, electric energy may be also collected from windings 10.

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Claims

We claim:

1. The method for the production of electric energy by arranging the motion of conducting medium in a predetermined direction along a closed circuit when the produced electric energy is collected by means of electromagnetic windings, *which differs in that* polar liquid is used as a medium which is ionized at least at the stage of launching and polar liquid is circulated by means of traveling magnetic field with the help of electromagnetic exciting windings, as this takes place, the motion of the medium is arranged in a hermetic channel internal walls of which have a dielectric constant higher than the polar liquid has.

2. Method of claim 1, *which differs in that* the said liquid is ionized by high-voltage discharges.

3. Method of claim 1, *which differs in that* the said liquid is ionized with the help of a disc made of diamagnetic materials rotating inside the channel with said liquid.

4. Method of claim 1, *which differs in that* the motion of the said liquid is stabilized with the help of a hermetic chamber attached to the channel filled with polar liquid and provided with electromagnetic windings.

5. Method of claim 1, *which differs in that* water is used as a said liquid.

6. Method of claim 5, *which differs in that* the said liquid is previously activated by adding heavy water.

7. The MHD generator containing a toroidal channel with the body made of non-magnetic material inside of which there is a dielectric cover and electromagnetic system with windings, *which differs in that* the channel is made hermetically and filled with polar liquid, and a dielectric constant of the cover is higher than the polar liquid has.

8. The MHD generator of claim 7, *which differs in that* water is used as said liquid.

9. The MHD generator of claim 7, *which differs in that* it contains a hermetic stabilization chamber which has a conjunction with the channel placed outside the channel in the internal area of tore.

10. The MHD generator of claim 7, *which differs in that* it contains a liquid ionization device.

11. The MHD generator of claim 7, *which differs in that* the electromagnetic system with windings contains power windings and exciting windings.

12. The MHD generator of claim 7, *which differs in that* ferroelectric materials is used as said cover.

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13. The MHD generator of claim 8, *which differs in that* water contains heavy water.
14. The MHD generator of claim 9, *which differs in that* the chamber is made in the form of a cylinder and its axle lies in the plane of the middle axle of the toroidal channel.
15. The MHD generator of claim 10, *which differs in that* said device is made in the form of electrodes placed inside the channel and connected with a periodic high-voltage source.
16. The MHD generator of claim 10, *which differs in that* said device is made in the form of even if one disc made of diamagnetic material placed inside the channel and cinematically attached to a rotary actuator.
17. The MHD generator of claim 11, *which differs in that* the exciting windings are placed inside the channel.

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Abstract

The invention is directed at increasing output, reliability and environmental safety of MHD generators as well as at simplifying the design of said generators. The inventive method for the production of energy comprises the following steps: a polar liquid (8) is circulated in pre-determined direction along a hermetically sealed toroidal channel (1) by means of a traveling magnetic field, and electric power is collected by means of electromagnetic winding. The liquid is ionized at least at the stage of launching, by means of electrodes (4), for example. The internal walls (2) of the channel have a dielectric constant which is higher than the dielectric constant of said liquid.

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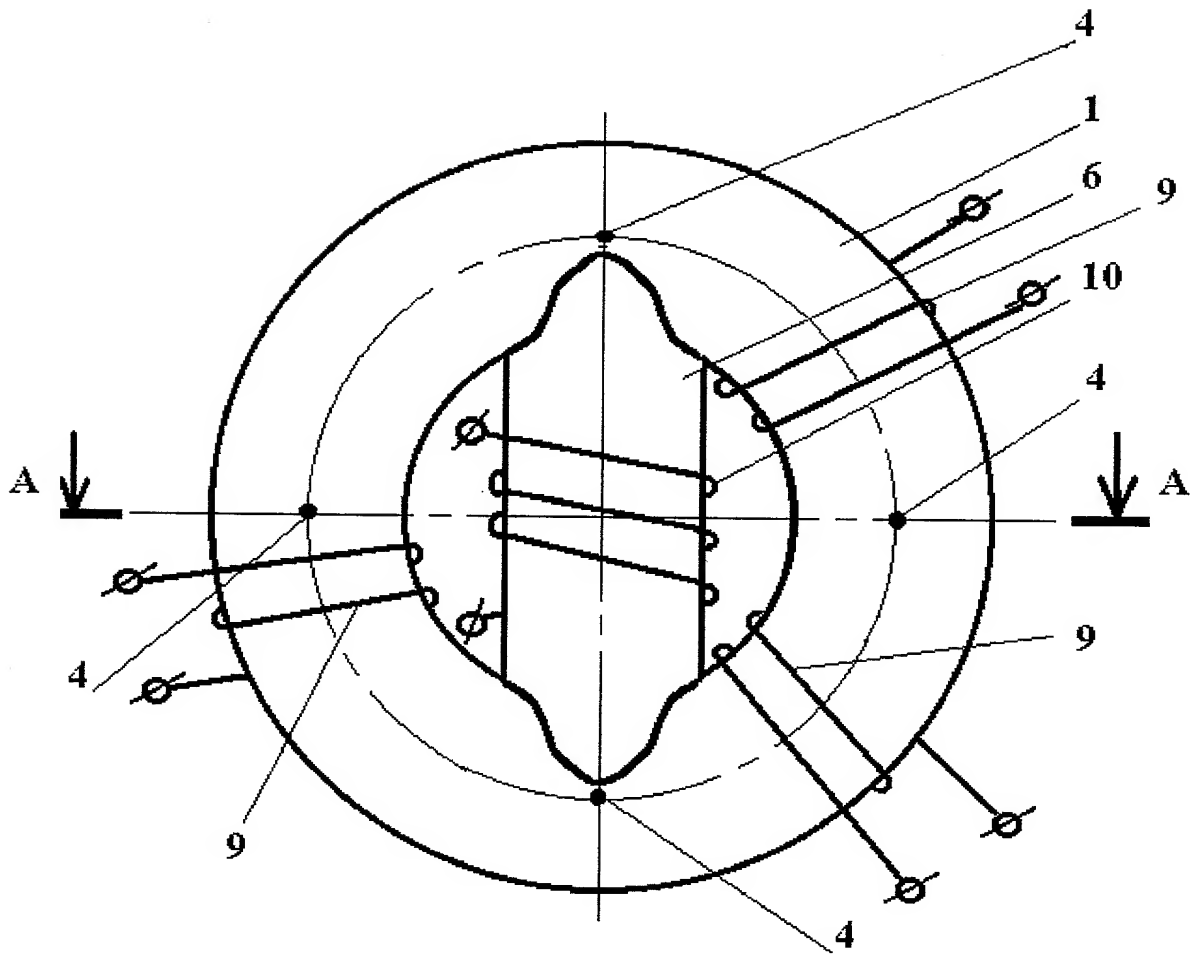


Fig.1

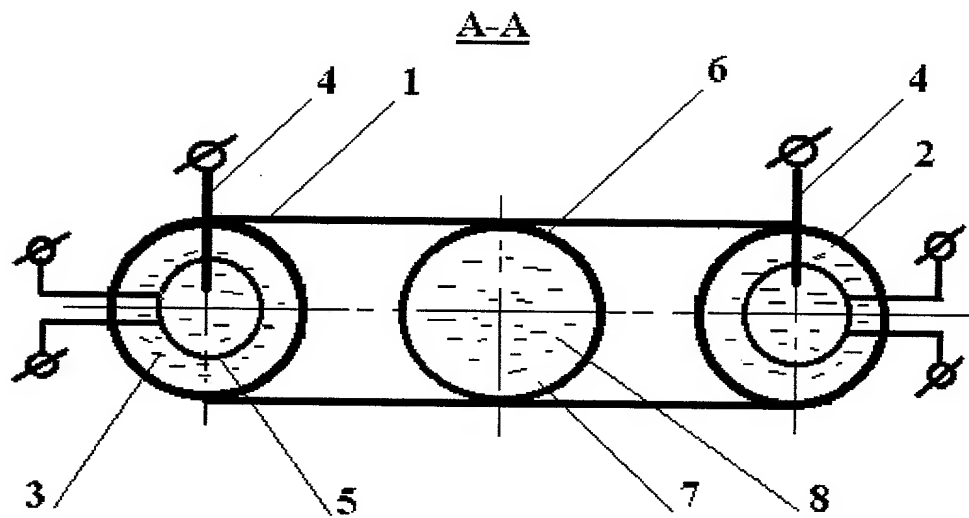


Fig.2

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

**DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR
DESIGN
PATENT APPLICATION
(37 CFR 1.63)**

☒ Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing **OR** ☐ Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)

Attorney Docket Number	
First Named Inventor	GRITSKEVICH, Oleg V.
Application Number	
Filing Date	
Art Unit	
Examiner Name	

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, mailing address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original and first inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AND MHD GENERATOR THEREFOR

(Title of the Invention)

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto

OR

☒ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) **11/30/1999** as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number **PCT/RU99/00462** and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56, including for continuation-in-part applications, material information which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f), or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent, inventor's or plant breeder's rights certificate(s), or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent, inventor's or plant breeder's rights certificate(s), or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
				YES	NO
99118347	RU	08/24/1999	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

[Page 1 of 2]

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DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent ApplicationDirect all correspondence to: ☐ Customer Number OR ☒ Correspondence address below

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR: ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventorGiven Name Oleg Vyacheslavovich
(first and middle [if any])Family Name GRITSKEVICH
or SurnameInventor's
Signature

02/12/2002

Date

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NAME OF SECOND INVENTOR: ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventorGiven Name Boris Olegovich
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☐ Additional inventors are being named on the _____ supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.